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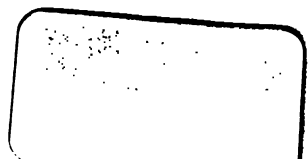
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WITHOUT CHANGE OF

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APPLIED IN

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BY THE

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REGIUS PROFESSOR OF HEBREW IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE,

AND RECTOR OF TRUNCH, NORFOLK.

LONDON:

BERNARD QUARITCH,

CASTLE STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE.

—
1858.

302 . a . 11 .



W. M. WATTS, CROWN COURT, TEMPLE BAR.

THE following pages are designed to apply the Writer's "Method of marking the sounds of English words without changing the spelling." The system was devised by him more than eight years ago ; and has been successfully used in a Village School for about half that time. The Writer believes that both Teachers and Learners will find their task much lessened by means of this method. The whole system being contained in the "Table of Similar Sounds," a person fully acquainted with this Table can read at sight any word marked according to this method. The Gospels and Acts have been printed so marked ; and this little book is meant as an Introduction. The Teacher is requested to cause the Learner to go over each lesson till it has been thoroughly mastered. After the Learner has thus been accustomed to connect the spelling of English words with the proper sound of each word, the reading of books printed in the ordinary way becomes an easy task.

For the use of Foreigners who may wish to learn English, a Table has been printed, in which the English sounds are represented by words of the chief languages of Europe and Asia, as far as these sounds are contained in each language.

TRUNCH RECTORY,
Jan. 5, 1857.

ERRATA.

| PAGE. | LINE. | ERROR. | CORRECTION. |
|-------|-------|---------|-------------|
| 1 | 5 | bécáuse | bécáuse |
| | 10 | that | thát |
| 5 | 30 | is | is |
| | | final | final |
| 8 | 6 | no | not |
| 12 | 7 | give | give |

A SHORT AND SURE WAY OF LEARNING TO READ.

1. In English there are twenty six letters.
2. Five of these letters are called vowels, that is, vowels, or *voice letters*, because they can be sounded alone.

The vowels are, A E I O U.

a e i o u.

Their names are, á è í ó ù.

3. Twenty one letters are called consonants, that is, *with-sounders*, because no one of them can be sounded unless it has a vowel with it. The name of each of these consonants is made up of the letter itself, and a vowel either before or after it.

[1] Letters whose sound ends their name.

| LETTER. | NAME. |
|---------|-------|
| C c | ec |
| F f | ef |
| G g | eg |
| L l | el |
| M m | em |
| N n | en |
| R r | är |
| S s | es |
| X x | ex |

[2] Letters whose sound begins their name.

| LETTER. | NAME. |
|---------|-----------|
| B b | bè |
| D d | dè |
| H h | hä |
| J j | jä |
| K k | kä |
| P p | pè |
| Q q | cù |
| T t | tè |
| V v | vè |
| W w | waw |
| Y y | yì |
| Z z | zè or zed |

4. Nearly every one of the letters has more than one sound. The different sounds of each letter are shown by dots and accents (' ` ^).

5. Each vowel, when it has one dot over it, is

sounded like its name, and this sound is called its *name sound*, as,

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|--------|
| è | i | | | | ò | | |
| bè | bind | hind | rind | òld | fòld | bòlt | ròll |
| hè | blind | kind | grind | bòld | hòld | còlt | dròll |
| mè | find | mind | wind | còld | tòld | mòst | stròll |

6. The vowels without any dot are sounded as in the words nat, net, nit, not, nut. This sound is called the *first sound* of each vowel.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| a | e | i | o | u | a | e | i | o | u |
| am | em | im | om | um | ap | ep | ip | op | up |
| ham | hem | him | hom | hum | hap | hep | hip | hop | hup |
| yam | yem | yim | yom | yum | yap | yep | yip | yop | yup |
| mam | mem | mim | mom | mum | map | mep | mip | mop | mup |
| pam | pem | pim | pom | pum | pap | pep | pip | pop | pup |
| bam | bem | bim | bom | bum | bap | bep | bip | bop | bup |
| fam | fem | fim | fom | fum | fap | fep | fip | fop | fup |
| vam | vem | vim | vom | vum | vap | vep | vip | vop | vup |
| cam | | | com | cum | cap | kep | kìp | cop | cup |
| gam | | | gom | gum | gap | | | gop | gup |
| jam | jem | jim | jom | jum | jap | jep | jìp | jop | jup |
| lam | lem | lim | lom | lum | lap | lep | lìp | lop | lup |
| ram | rem | rim | rom | rum | rap | rep | rìp | rop | rup |
| sam | sem | sim | som | sum | sap | sep | sìp | sop | sup |
| tam | tem | tìim | tom | tum | tap | tep | tìp | top | tup |
| | dem | dìim | dom | dum | dap | dep | dìp | dop | dup |
| nam | nem | nìim | nom | num | nap | nep | nìp | nop | nup |
| ab | eb | ib | ob | ub | af | ev | if | ov | uf |
| hab | heb | hìb | hob | hub | haf | hev | hìf | hov | huf |
| yab | yeb | yìb | yob | yub | yaf | yev | yìf | yov | yuf |
| mab | meb | mìb | mob | mub | maf | mev | mìf | mov | muf |
| pab | peb | pìb | pob | pub | paf | pev | pìf | pov | puf |
| bab | beb | bìb | bob | bub | baf | bev | bìf | bov | buf |
| fab | feb | fìb | fob | fub | faf | fev | fìf | fov | fuf |

| a | e | i | o | u | a | e | i | o | u |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| vab | veb | vib | vob | vub | vaf | vev | vif | vov | vuf |
| cab | | | cob | cub | caf | | | cov | cuf |
| gab | | | gob | gub | gaf | | | gov | guf |
| jab | jeb | jib | job | jub | jaf | jev | jif | jov | juf |
| lab | leb | lib | lob | lub | laf | lev | lif | lov | luf |
| rab | reb | rib | rob | rub | raf | rev | rif | rov | ruf |
| sab | seb | sib | sob | sub | saf | sev | sif | sov | suf |
| tab | teb | tib | tob | tub | taf | tev | tif | tov | tuf |
| dab | deb | dib | dob | dub | daf | dev | dif | dov | duf |
| nab | neb | nib | nob | nub | naf | nev | nif | nov | nuf |
| ac | ec | ic | oc | uc | ag | eg | ig | og | ug |
| hac | hec | hic | hoc | huc | hag | heg | hig | hog | hug |
| yac | yec | yic | yoc | yuc | yag | yeg | yig | yog | yug |
| mac | mec | mic | moc | muc | mag | meg | mig | mog | mug |
| pac | pec | pic | poc | puc | pag | peg | pig | pog | pug |
| bac | bec | bic | boc | buc | bag | beg | big | bog | bug |
| fac | fec | fic | foc | | fag | feg | fig | fog | fug |
| vac | vec | vic | voc | | vag | veg | vig | vog | vug |
| | kec | kic | coc | cuc | cag | keg | kig | cog | çug |
| gac | | | goc | guc | gag | | | gog | gug |
| jac | jec | jic | joc | juc | jag | jeg | jig | jog | jug |
| lac | lec | lic | loc | luc | lag | leg | lig | log | lug |
| rac | rec | ric | roc | ruc | rag | reg | rig | rog | rug |
| sac | sec | sic | soc | suc | sag | seg | sig | sog | sug |
| tac | tec | tic | toc | tuc | tag | teg | tig | tog | tug |
| dac | dec | dic | doc | duc | dag | deg | dig | dog | dug |
| nac | nec | nic | noc | nuc | nag | neg | nig | nog | nug |
| al | el | il | ol | ul | as | es | is | os | us |
| hal | hel | hil | hol | hul | has | hes | his | hos | hus |
| yal | yel | yl | yol | yul | yas | yes | yis | yos | yus |
| mal | mel | mil | mol | mul | mas | mes | mis | mos | mus |
| pal | pel | pil | pol | pul | pas | pes | | pos | pus |
| bal | bel | bil | bol | bul | bas | bes | bis | bos | bus |

| a | e | i | o | u | a | e | i | o | u |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| fal | fel | fil | fol | ful | fas | fes | fis | fos | fus |
| val | vel | vil | vol | vul | vas | ves | vis | vos | vus |
| cal | | | col | cul | cas | | | cos | cus |
| gal | | | gol | gul | gas | | | gos | gus |
| jat | jel | jil | jol | jul | jas | jes | jis | jos | jus |
| lat | lel | lil | lol | lul | las | les | lis | los | lus |
| rat | rel | ril | rol | rul | ras | res | ris | ros | rus |
| sat | sel | sil | sol | sul | sas | ses | sis | sos | sus |
| tat | tel | til | tol | tul | tas | tes | tis | tos | tus |
| dat | del | dil | dol | dul | das | des | dis | dos | dus |
| nat | nel | nil | nol | nul | nas | nes | nis | nos | nus |
| at | et | it | ot | ut | ad | ed | id | od | ud |
| hat | het | hit | hot | hut | had | hed | hid | hod | hud |
| yat | yet | yit | yot | yut | yad | yed | yid | yod | yud |
| | wet | wit | wot | wut | | wed | wid | wod | wud |
| mat | met | mit | mot | mut | mad | med | mid | mod | mud |
| pat | pet | pit | pot | put | pad | ped | pid | pod | pud |
| bat | bet | bit | bot | but | bad | bed | bid | bod | bud |
| fat | fet | fit | fot | fut | fad | fed | fid | fod | fud |
| vat | vet | vit | vot | vut | vad | ved | vid | vod | vud |
| cat | ket | kit | cot | cut | cad | ked | kid | cod | cud |
| gat | | | got | gut | gad | | | | gud |
| jat | jet | jit | jot | jut | jad | jed | jid | jod | jud |
| lat | let | lit | lot | lut | lad | led | lid | lod | lud |
| rat | ret | rit | rot | rut | rad | red | rid | rod | rud |
| sat | set | sit | sot | sut | sad | sed | sid | sod | sud |
| tat | tet | tit | tot | tut | tad | ted | tid | tod | tud |
| dat | det | dit | dot | dut | dad | ded | did | dod | dud |
| nat | net | nit | not | nut | nad | ned | nid | nod | nud |
| an | en | in | on | un | man | men | min | mon | mun |
| han | hen | hin | hon | hun | pan | pen | pin | pon | pun |
| yan | yen | yin | yon | yun | ban | ben | bin | bon | bun |
| | wen | win | won | wun | fan | fen | fin | fon | fun |

| a | e | i | o | u | a | e | i | o | u |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|-----|
| van | ven | vin | von | vun | ran | ren | rīn | ron | run |
| can | ken | kīn | con | | san | sen | sīn | son | sun |
| gan | | | gon | gun | tan | ten | tīn | ton | tun |
| jan | jēn | jīn | jon | jūn | dan | den | dīn | don | dun |
| lan | len | līn | lon | lun | nan | nen | nīn | non | nun |
| am | romp | drip | trick | gasp | rest | hunt | | | |
| ram | mump | op | sick | rasp | crest | and | | | |
| cram | pump | rop | lock | grasp | test | hand | | | |
| dram | jump | prop | clock | ask | mist | band | | | |
| amp | rump | crop | rock | mask | list | land | | | |
| camp | crump | strop | frock | bask | cost | sand | | | |
| lamp | ap | drop | crock | lask | rost | end | | | |
| clamp | rap | ab | melt | flask | frost | wend | | | |
| ramp | trap | rab | pelt | hast | must | mend | | | |
| cramp | strap | crab | belt | mast | rust | bend | | | |
| damp | ep | drab | felt | past | crust | lend | | | |
| emp | tep | ack | held | vast | dust | rend | | | |
| hemp | step | rack | urn | last | ant | send | | | |
| im | ip | crack | burn | yest | ent | tend | | | |
| rim | rip | ick | spurn | west | went | yond | | | |
| brim | grip | kick | turn | pest | sent | pond | | | |
| imp | trip | rick | asp | best | tent | bond | | | |
| limp | strip | brick | hasp | vest | punt | fond | | | |

7. Any letter with a single dot under it is not sounded. A letter that is not sounded is said to be *silent*; as, b in debt, lamb, comb, dumb.

8. An e without any mark is usually not sounded at the end of a word; as, twelve.

This e is called a *silent e final*.

9. But an e not marked has its name sound at the end of a word of one syllable, in which there is no other vowel; as,

be, he, me, we, ye.

LESSON I.

he can run. he led us. we fled from him. it will burn us. lift it up. we must send him. he can tell me. we must not run fast. he ran from ten men. he hid it from me. he trod on it, and it bit him. we did not tell him. he did not rob us. we must let him run. we must ask him. he did not run from us. a lamb ran from an old man. a kid fled from a blind man. we must not bend it. he will tell me. we will not sell it. he told me. we will hold him. he will bind it, and kill it. we must fold it up. if we can find him, we will tell him. he will fill it. when will it be? he lost a comb. we met a dumb man. he must mend a pen. we had a clock. he will send a lamp. he cut a rod. we must not romp. can he mend a crock?

10. An unmarked a, i, o, or u has its name sound if it is next before a silent e final, or if it is next before a single consonant which is followed by a silent e final; as,

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| o in foe | a in babe | e in here | i in wide |
| woe | fade | mere | bite |
| u in due | made | mete | fire |
| | lake | | hide |
| | make | | life |
| | take | | kite |
| | name | | spite |
| | fame | | bide |
| | lame | | dine |
| | flame | | fine |
| | same | | file |
| | hate | | mile |
| | base | | side |

| | | |
|-----------|-------|-----------|
| o in robe | home | u in cure |
| bone | tone | puré |
| hope | stone | use |
| yoke | cone | tube |
| broke | cope | tune |
| rode | hole | mule |
| note | fore | mute |

LESSON II.

a mad man made me run. it will fade. we must not take it. we gave him a name. fire will burn. he broke a bone. a mad man made a fire, and it burnt a babe in bed. we made him send it. a lad swam in a lake. he can cure us. we must hope. it will bite. we must hide it from him. we did not find life in it. it can hop, and we hope it will run. we must not climb on it. he fled from a foe. a dog will hide a bone. he stole a fat hen. he came home. we broke a lamp. he will take cold. a lame man ran a mile.

11. But the unmarked vowel keeps its first sound if the final e has a dot under it; aš,
have, live, gone.

LESSON III.

he must have a run. we have land, and must till it. it must have milk. we can live here. he will have time.

12. An unmarked final o has its name sound; aš,
lo, no, so, go.

13. The pronoun I is sounded i.

14. The letter s, when it has one dot over it, aš s, is sounded like z, and may be called eš, that is, ez; aš,
aš, haš, is, his, rise, wise.

LESSON IV.

no man can tell me. he told me so. go and find it. he is not in bed. he has left his home. he will have no more. did he not tell us so? he is not wise. he has no time. he came home at ten o'clock. we must not go till nine. he rose at five. he had no more. he left his babe in bed. we must ask him his name. he has not sent it, and so I have not got it. no wise man will act so. I can find no use in it. we must use it. I set my hat on a peg. we must hate no man. it is hot. I have not met him. he is gone.

15. *Accent*.—There are three marks that are sometimes set over vowels :

- / is called the acute accent,
- \ is called the grave accent, and
- ^ is called the circumflex accent.

The acute accent is set over the first vowel of that syllable, on which the stress of the voice must be laid in sounding a word. The grave accent does not show where the stress of the voice is to be laid, but only teaches how the vowel is to be sounded. The circumflex accent is made up of both the others, and shows that the stress of the voice must be laid on the syllable where it is placed, and also that the vowel must be sounded as if a grave accent were on that vowel. Thus, the stress of the voice must be laid on the second syllable in the following words :

| | |
|---------|---------|
| atténd | défénd |
| abáse | dépénd |
| béfóre | désîgn |
| conféss | désîre |
| décláre | offénd |
| défile | proféss |

TABLE OF SIMILAR SOUNDS

All the letters and combinations of letters that have the same sound are sounded alike.

| | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|------|
| 1 a in hat | ee in feed | 17 ö in wölf | 28 m |
| 2 ä in fäther | ei ceil | öö göd | 29 c |
| äu äunt | i marine | ou cöld | è |
| ë clêrk | ie field | ü püt | k |
| a arm | e me | 18 èw in drèw | q |
| 3 éy in éye | mete | o dö | èl |
| i bind | metes | oo moon | 30 g |
| y tyrant | meted | ou you | g |
| 1 bite | 9 è in päper | ù trùth | 31 c |
| bites | 10 ö in döne | 19 y in yet | ch |
| y my | u but | e düteous | tc |
| y dený | 11 o in not | l soldier | t |
| 4 ä in äny | å wås | j haljelújah | 32 g |
| ai said | 12 ò in form | 20 éau in beauté | dg |
| ay says | 13 a in water | eu feud | J |
| e men | au fraud | ew new | 33 l |
| ü büry | aw jaw | ù düty | 34 r |
| 5 ä in päper | ou brought | yöu | 35 s |
| ë whêre | a all | u dispúte | c |
| ei thêr | 14 oi in void | dispútes | 36 è |
| a hate | oy joy | dispúted | ci |
| hates | 15 eau in beau | 21 w in wet | ch |
| hated | èw sèw | u persuáde | s |
| 6 ai in pain | ò öld | u quit | sh |
| ay day | oa boat | 22 ö in öne, which is | ti |
| ea grèat | ów grów | sounded wun | i |
| ei rèins | o so | 23 h in hat | 37 s |
| ey they | oe toe | 24 p in pen | z |
| 7 i in bit | ough though | 25 b n bit | 38 s |
| e English | o note | 26 f in fine | z |
| o wömen | notes | gh rough | 39 x |
| u büsy | noted | ph Philip | ks |
| y hymn | 16 ou in thou | 27 f in of | 40 x |
| y happy | ow now | ph nephew | gs |
| 8 è in èvil | ough bough | v vex | |
| ea bead | | | |

number in the following Table

| | |
|--------|---|
| on | 41 t in ten d dreamed |
| stic | 42 d in did |
| 5 | 43 th in thin |
| en | 44 th in them |
| ool | 45 th in eighth |
| | 46 n in none |
| rônë | 47 ng in long |
| l | 48 ng in lounge |
| h | 49 ng in longer |
| ural | 50 le in table |
| e | 51 re in centre |
| ge | 52 sion in mansion tion nation shun |
| l | 53 sion in invasion šun |
| 3 | 54 Silent letters : |
| an | [1] every letter having one dot under it. |
| cious | [2] gh, having no mark. |
| chine | [3] e, not marked at the end of a word, unless there is no other vowel in the same syllable. |
| e | [4] e, in the ter- mination es, un- less preceded by cè, s, ch, sh, or x. |
| p | |
| tial | |
| io | |
| e | |
| nophon | |
| l | |
| asure | |
| re | |
| ks | |
| ict | |
| s | |

TABLE OF REFERENCES.

| | | | | | | | |
|----|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|----|
| a | 1 | è | 9 | k | 29 | r | 34 |
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| | 5 | ë | 7 | l | 50 | s | 35 |
| à | 5 | ea | 8 | m | 28 | š | 37 |
| ä | 2 | èa | 6 | n | 46 | š | 33 |
| â | 4 | eau | 15 | ng | 47 | š | 36 |
| â | 11 | eau | 20 | ng | 48 | sh | 36 |
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| aw | 13 | èw | 15 | ö | 17 | ti | 36 |
| ay | 6 | èw | 18 | ô | 22 | u | 10 |
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| ç | 29 | g | 30 | oi | 14 | ù | 4 |
| ç | 36 | | 32 | oo | 18 | ù | 18 |
| ç | 31 | g | 30 | öo | 17 | u | 21 |
| ch | 31 | gh | 54 | ou | 16 | v | 27 |
| ch | 29 | gh | 26 | ou | 18 | w | 21 |
| ch | 36 | h | 23 | ou | 17 | x | 39 |
| ci | 36 | i | 3 | ou | 13 | x | 40 |
| d | 42 | | 7 | ow | 16 | x | 37 |
| đ | 41 | i | 3 | ow | 15 | y | 3 |
| dg | 32 | i | 8 | oy | 14 | | 7 |
| e | 4 | l | 19 | p | 21 | | 19 |
| | 8 | ie | 8 | ph | 26 | y | 3 |
| è | 8 | j | 32 | ph | 27 | z | 37 |
| ë | 5 | j | 19 | q | 29 | z | 38 |
| ê | 2 | | | | | | |



If there is no accent marked, the stress of the voice must be laid on the first syllable, unless the word ends in ion. Thus, the stress of the voice must be laid on the first syllable of the following words :

| | | |
|----------|--------|---------|
| camel | famine | visit |
| fragment | napkin | parents |
| hatred | timid | |

The stress of the voice is some-times called the accent.

16. The letter y becomes a vowel when there is no vowel in the same syllable, and also if it is at the end of a syllable. If it has no mark it is sounded like i, and if it has a dot over it it is sounded like i ; as,

| | |
|-------|--------|
| hymn | týrant |
| duty | |
| happy | |

17. An unmarked final y is sounded like i, if it is at the end of a word of one syllable, in which there is no other vowel ; or if it is at the end of any word, and has an accent over it ; as,

| | | | |
|-----|-----|--------|-------|
| by | try | apply | réplý |
| fly | my | complý | relý |
| dry | | déný | |

18. If the letters wh begin a word, the h is sounded before the w ; as, when, whip, white, why.

LESSON V.

he told me before. I cannot attend. I will try. it is my duty. we must not deny it. he is happy. if he will not let me, I cannot go. he must ask his parents when he can go home. tell me why he did not go. I came from my home at nine o'clock. I cannot fly, but I can run. I cannot write, but I will

try. a camel can travel in sand. I will réplý. we cannot rély on him. he will not complý. I dépend on him, and he will défénd me. we must travel by land. I cannot find my home. we cannot live here. he will lamént. he must applý himsélf more. I cannot atténd in time. it is a tímíd hare. I have lost my knife.

19. When the letter c cömes béfoné e, i, or y, it is sounded like s, and is called cè, that is, sè; as,
face, city, price, cýpress.

When the letter g cömes béfoné e, i, or y, it is sounded like j, and is called gè, that is, jè; as,
age, rage, rigid, règent.

Thése sounds of cè and gè aré called soft sounds; and the sounds of ec and eg aré called hard.

But if thère is a dot över the c or g, it keeps its hard sound, and is called eg, éven when follówed by e, i, or y; as, get, givè, bégín, forgét, forgíve.

20. The letters c and g keep thèir soft sound béfoné an e with a dot under it, and havè thèir hard sound béfoné a, u, or h, with a dot under it; as,

| | |
|--------|-------|
| güest | ghöst |
| güide | |
| güile | |
| gült | |
| plägue | |

LESSON VI.

I set my hat in its place. he struck me in my face. we can shìde on ice. he told me his age. he is in a rage. he fell and cut his face. get up and givè me a pen. he is my güest. I will güide him. he has no güile in him. I confèss I am güilty. we must not plägue him. he is güiltless.

21. When the letter h follows c, g, p, s, or t, it loses its own sound, and the two letters together make a new sound, and they have a name belonging to the double letter. The double letter must, in spelling, be treated as one letter.

22. The double letter sh is called esh; as,
 fish she shame dish shin shop
 brush ship shut wish shine shape

23. The three letters tch make but one sound, which is called etch; as,
 batch, catch, latch, latchet, fetch, ditch, stitch, witch.

24. The double letter ch has three sounds, and a name for each sound; as,

[1] without any mark, it is called ché, that is, tché :

| | |
|--------|-------|
| chime | lurch |
| chin | much |
| chip | such |
| child | rich |
| chose | which |
| church | |

[2] with a dot over the c it is sounded like k, and is called ché, that is, kè; as,

âche, echo, scheme.

[3] with two dots over the c it is sounded like sh, and is called ché, that is, shé; as,

| | |
|-------|--------|
| bench | branch |
| bunch | flinch |
| | trench |

25. The double letter th has two sounds and two names:

[1] without a mark it is called thè; as,

them, then, than, this, that, these, those.

[2] with a dot over the t its name is eth ; aš,
bôth, cloth, thin, thick.

Bécaûse the wôrd " that " has several meanings, an
accent is püt over it when it is the oppositë of " this."

LESSON VII.

she must go home. she will not find it. when
did she give him the pen ? shut it up. it is a shame.
brush my hat. this child came with me. he chose
thát pen. why did he tell us thát sad stôry ? he is
such a bad child, that he must go home. this is the
man that we met. which is the man that told us
thát tale ? I am not rich. the ship will go on the
lake. we must shut the bag. I cannot catch fish.
it is in the ditch. make fast the latch. we came
back from church. my face will áche. he can sit
on a bench. gíve him a bunch. take this branch.
cut a wide trench. gíve them the pen. take up the
pin. wipe up thát blot. thát cloth is thin. this
plate is thick. bôth can go. we must not flinch.
thát is not a bad scheme. the bells will chime. he
cut his thumb. she must take the cloth. I shun
such a bad child. he fed his child on rice. he left
us in the lurch.

26. The double letter ph is sounded like f, and is
named phi, that is, fi ; aš,

Philp, philósopher.

27. An f with a dot over it is sounded like v ; aš, of.

28. The double letter gh, when it has no mark over
it, is not sounded, and is called eg, hä ; aš, dough,
which is sounded dô, and though, sounded thò.

The double letter gh, when it has a dot over it, is
sounded like f, and is called ghê, that is, fê ; aš, rough,
which is sounded ruf.

29. The double letter dg is sounded like j, and is called edge, that is, ej; as,

| | | |
|-------|-------|------|
| hedg | judg | sedg |
| grudg | pledg | wedg |

LESSON VIII.

both of them might sit on the same bench. Philip is a wise philosopher. it is a bright night. we might find him. the light is gone. it is a sad sight. I have lost the lash of my whip. it is of an odd shape. she is shy. I live more in the sun than in the shade. she must fetch rice from the shop. he shot a timid hare. the sun will shine brightly. he set the hot fish on a cold dish. he came wet from the ditch. we will chat with him. he cannot tell us the depth of the pit. he struck it thrice. she will clothe him in black. make this rope tight. that is not right. fetch a match, and get a light. stretch this cloth. I cannot judge him. she will grudge us. I set it on its edge. she will dry that napkin on the hedge. he will send us a pledge. I will drive this wedge. she must light the fire with sedge.

30. The double letter ng is called eng; as,

| | | | | |
|-------|------|--------|-------|--------|
| bring | sing | long | thing | throng |
| hang | song | strong | thong | wrong |

31. If a dot is placed over the n in ng, each letter is sounded separately, and they are spelled en, gè; as, àngel, chànge, rànge, stránge, hùnge, sìnge.

32. When an n comes before g, k, q, or x, it is sounded as ng (eng); as, longest, strongest, bank, rank, think, drink, sink. But the n keeps its proper sound when it has a dot over it; as, mañkînd.

LESSON IX.

he sits on a bank. she will thank him. we must

not think him so bad. the ship will sink in the lake. she will not drink that milk. he is strong. my time is not long. it is a strange thing. he must change his place. she told me a long tale. he will sing a song. that plank is thick. that rope is the strongest of the whole. this is the longest line. she is angry at us.

33. The vowels with two dots over them are sounded as follows :

| ä | ë | ï | ö | ü |
|-------|-------|---------|-------|--------|
| bälm | ëre | maríne | abóve | büll |
| hälf | thëre | machíne | cóme | büsh |
| pälm | whëre | ravíne | döne | büshel |
| psälm | | | döve | füll |
| | | | löve | püll |
| | | | | püt |

34. The vowels with two dots under them are sounded as follows :

| ä | ë | ï | ö | ü |
|-------|---------|-----------|-------|----------|
| tälk | düteous | chriştian | dö | dissuáde |
| wälk | | | löse | |
| wär | | | möve | |
| wärm | | | pröve | |
| wärn | | | shöe | |
| wräth | | | whö | |

LESSON X.

give me hälf of it. I have cut the pälm of my hand. he sang a long psälm. I am not wärm. we must wärn him. war is a sad thing. he must not tälk. cöme and take a wälk with me. we met him thëre. whëre can I find it? I have not döne so. we will not dö it. whö will cöme with me? take off my shöe. he ran tö and fro. here is a döve. dö not löse my glöve. she did not löve him. it is abóve me. she strove tö take it from me. I think it is

not well tọ dọ so. we will gịvẹ it tọ him. will she cọme with me? we will prọve it tọ him. I cannot mọve it. pụt it on the desk. pùll off my shọe. my hand is fùll. thát is a wild bùll. I met sọme of them thẹre. he will not cọme alọne. dọ not lọse the place. he has lost the ọnly thing we gave him. we must wạrn him not tọ dọ so. cut off a branch from thát bụsh. dọ not pùsh so. pụt the rice in a bụshel. she will dissuáde him from such conduct. he is fùll of wạrạth. she is wạrọth at thát. I cannot grasp thát with my mind. he has brọken the hinge. she is singing while she sits by the fire, and is sịngẹng the dress.

35. The letter u with a grave accent is sounded like ọ ; ảs,

trùth, trùly, trùe.

36. The vowels with three dots ọver them are sounded ảs follọws :

ă like e ; ảs, ảny, mảny.

ê like ä ; ảs, clẻrk.

ô like ü ; ảs, wọlf, wọman.

û like e ; ảs, bủry.

37. The vowels with three dots under them are all sounded like ỉ ; ảs,

Ẹnglish, bụsỵ, wọmẹn.

38. The vowel ả is sounded like ọ ; ảs,

wảnt, wảs, wảsh, wảtch, wảt.

39. The vowel ỏ is sounded like wu ; ảs,

ỏne, ỏnce.

40. An unmarked a, follọwed by ll, is sounded like ả ; ảs,

all, call, fall, gall, hall, small, wall.

But the a keeps its *first sound* if there is a dot under the second l; as, shall.

LESSON XI.

she must tell the whole truth. I do not think that it is true. he spoke truly. she is not truthful. he will tell that to all men. it will be of no use to call him yet. he must take care not to fall. she sat in the hall. we can walk home. he went back to find the ball. shall I give him the pen? she shall not go with me. he will not try to work. will he also come? I cannot find any thing there. she did not put many pens in the desk. many men will come back. have we lost any thing? she is a tall woman. the dog ran from a wolf. we met five tall women. she cannot talk English. we shall be busy. who will bury him? I think it was a sad tale. he must wash his hands. I have lost my watch. we do not want to go home. we wish to live here. There is the woman that we came to talk with. I have not met more than one man in all my walk. I have put one pen in my desk. she put two caps in that place. we put three hats there. she met us only once.

41. The letter r often changes the sound of the vowel before it.

[1] The letters ar are sounded like ar in a word of one syllable, or in any syllable that has the accent; as,

| | | | |
|-------|-------|------|----------|
| are | large | barn | farming |
| far | mark | star | alarming |
| guard | arm | part | |
| hard | farm | | |

But the a in ar keeps its *first sound* if the next letter is either an other r or a vowel; as,

carry, marry, tarry.

[2] The letters er and ir are sounded nearly like ur; as,

| | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|---------|---------|-----------|
| herb | were | birth | anger | father | manŕer |
| herd | bird | first | longer | möther | messenger |
| her | gird | adder | answer | bröther | stränger |
| err | third | after | scatter | sister | stronger |

But if the syllable er or ir is followed by a syllable beginning with an öther r, or with a vowel, and has the accent, the *first sound* of e or i is kept; as,

merry, very, irrégular.

[3] The letters or are sounded nearly like ar in a word of öne syllable, or in äny syllable that has the accent; as,

| | | |
|-------|-------|---------|
| form | lord | forty |
| storm | thorn | morning |
| corn | sort | orphan |
| horn | north | |

But the o in or keeps its *first sound* if the next syllable begins with an öther r, or with a vowel; as,
sorry, forest.

LESSON XII.

it is not far to go. it wäs in the barn. thät star is very bright. he wörks on the farm. he broke his arm. we are not far from home. she will guard him from all harm. she gave him a large part of whät she had. we made a mark in the place. he left it in the barn. she must not carry it back to him. why did he tarry so long? he gave her a pen. she cut söme herbs. he has flocks and herds. we must not err from the right päth. we were glad he did not cöme. the bird wäs in her nest. this is the third time. I came first, and he did not cöme

till long after me. my fäther and möther are living here, but my bröther and sister will live thäre a much longer time. did he call on the stränger? thäre wås not much dånger. he püt it in the månger. she must arrånge it with more care. she is very merry, and we are not very sorry. we must do as we are bid. the wind is from the north. we must go forth. thäre will be a storm. he will grind some corn. he is winding some twine. thåt büll has lost one of his horns. I have hurt my finger with a thorn. he must do nothing of the sort. we shall find more than forty of them. wåt shall we find in the forest? I must not forgét my bag. I hope he will forgive me. I think this is the longest chamber. this letter is written on very thin paper. he wrote the will on parchment. he has not written a quarter as much as I have.

42. When two dots are placed under an l or r, the l or r is to be sounded after the vowel that follows it, and the e in *le* or *re* is sounded very short; as,

able temple centre iron
cable
simple
table

43. If a word ends in *es*, the *e* is silent, unless it follows *c* (*cè*), *s*, *ch*, *sh*, or *x*; and the vowel next before the *e* must be sounded as if the *s* were not there; as,

döve döves drive drives bite bites
face faces life lives
roße roses fish fishes

44. If a word ends in *ed*, the *e* is generally not sounded, unless the letter before it is either *d* or *t*;

and the vowel next before the e must be sounded as if the d were not there ; as,

arríve, arríved ; prize, prized ; divért, divérted.

LESSON XIII.

she is not áble to do thát. it will fall from the táble. whát a simple child it is ! this is the centre of the circle. the smith has made a shoe for the horse. he made it from part of a bar of iron. I wás unáble to tell him at whát time he might come. here are two doves. she loves the little child very much. she lives far from us. we hope to spend better lives. the lives of five men were lost there. thát man drives two horses. she has five roses. his father has worked at many places. some fishes live in salt water, and others in fresh. he lived in this place a very long time. ravens are very long-lived. she talked with me a little while. we walked in the garden with his mother. her father desired me to bring him some roses. she talks very glibly, but does not work well. her tongue is more active than her fingers.

45. The letter ṭ is sounded like ch ; as,
natural.

46. The letter ş̣ is sounded like sh ; as,
ş̣ure, ş̣urely.

47. The letter ş̣ is sounded nearly like zy (y being a consonant) ; as,
meaşure, treaşure.

48. The letter q is always sounded like k ; and qu are sounded like kw ; as,

| | | |
|-------|----------|---------|
| quit | rèquière | conquer |
| quite | rèquést | |

49. The letter x has three sounds :

[1.] When unmarked, like ks ; as,

tax

wax

flax

six

vex

[2.] With one dot over it, like gz ; as,

exáct

exált

exámīnē

exúlt

[3.] With two dots over it, like z ; as,

Xenophon.

LESSON XIV.

it is not nat̃ural to do so. she is an unnat̃ural
mōther. whāt is the nat̃ure of the plan? w̃hō can
meāsure it? it is a vast treāsure. I cannot find
āny pleāsure in such a wōrk. I am s̃ure it is not
safe to wālk here. s̃urely she can tell me whēre she
pūt it. the child will not quit its mōther. I rē-
quésted him to cōme. he dōes not rēquīre thāt of
me. here arē six boxeś. he had twō foxeś. I
went into the garden that I might gather sōme flax,
but I gathered very litt̃le. I cannot find the wax.
we must not vex him. she is very exáct. he will
exámīnē whāt I havē w̃ritten. he will be exálted to
a lofty place. we will be glad, exúlt and sing. I am
not āble to fix it in its proper place. mīx this wāter
with the milk. he shall cōme next to her. whāt
wās the text? she met six oxen. the foxeś stole
six hens. pūt the yoke on the neck of the ox. the
āgue is bad enōugh, but the plāgue is much wōrse.
cleānse thāt cloth.

50. The letters *ion* are sounded like *yun* ;
 the letters *sion* and *tion* are sounded like *shun* ; and
 the letters *šion* are sounded like *šun*.

The stress of the voice must always be placed on
 the syllable next before *ion*.

If the *i* on *ion* has any mark, its sound will be
 known by that mark.

| | | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|------------|----------|
| union | mansion | nation | confusion | lion |
| dominion | passion | position | persuasion | question |
| | | notion | evasion | |
| | | motion | | |
| | | lotion | | |

The letters *ti* and *ci* when before an unmarked
a, *i*, *o*, or *u* are sounded like *sh* ; as,

| | |
|---------|----------|
| martial | gracious |
| partial | |

LESSON XV.

we must unite in completing the work, for union
 is strength. here are some omons. he will have
 dominion over all in the land. she must not do such
 a bad action. he did not mention it to me. he has
 an odd notion. where did I put the potion that was
 sent for the child to drink? here is the lotion to
 wash his bad leg with. he has come from the station.
 she has lost her situation, and cannot get an other
 place. what is his condition? she is, in addition,
 he is in subtraction, and I am in multiplication; but
 division is much harder. we must not be in a
 passion. what a strange confusion! others told me
 so. it was not the same dog but an other. we had
 no provisions with us. it was a national calamity.
 she was very partial. he sang a martial song. the
 man is very gracious.

51. When two vowels cōme togēther in the same syllable they are called a diphthong. The letter w sōme-times forms part of a diphthong, having the effect of u.

52. Sōme-times ōne of the vowels is marked as silent, and is thēre-fōre not sounded ; as,

| | | |
|--------|--------|---------|
| āir | fāir | teār |
| beār | frīend | trōuble |
| deād | hāir | wēār |
| death | head | yeā |
| dōor | pāir | |
| dōuble | pōur | |

LESSON XVI.

my ōld frīend is deād. dō not strike my head. I cannot beār it. we met a dancing beār. we shall wēār black clōthes. shut the dōor. here is a pāir of shōes. let us wālk in the fresh āir. pōur sōme water on my hands. I will cōmb my hāir a secōnd time. he will gīve me dōuble the lābour that she did. dō not trōuble him so much.

53. ea, ee, ei, and ie are all sounded like ē ; as,

| | | | |
|-------|-------|----------|---------|
| ea | ee | ei | ie |
| beat | deed | ceil | bélief |
| each | feed | seize | bélieve |
| east | flee | concéive | chief |
| feast | free | décéive | field |
| heat | heed | percéive | fierce |
| knead | knce | recéive | grief |
| leaf | need | concéit | grieve |
| meat | see | décéit | shield |
| peace | thee | recéipt | thief |
| sea | three | | wield |
| seat | tree | | |
| tea | | | |

LESSON XVII.

we walked by the sea. she came to see us. he drank tea with us. here is a rose leaf. each of us must go to his seat. we shall have a treat. the heat makes me wish to sit in the shade. she has no meat to eat. the sun rises in the east. we must not quarrel, but be at peace with each other. the child sits on the knee of its mother. here are three roses. she will flee from them. let us sit under the tree. give heed to what he tells us. there is no need to do that. I cannot see where it is. come and feed the baby. that was a strange deed. he was felling a tree, and it fell on him, and it almost killed him. his feet are so weak that he is not able to walk. he seized the robber, and put him in prison. I cannot wish to deceive him, and so I will tell him all the truth. when will he receive his wages? he fears to face the foe. I see guilt in his face. I do not believe it. let us go into the field. this is the chief thing. it made him grieve much. he was a thief, and stole what was in the bag. it was a strong but small shield. this is so long a weapon that he cannot wield it.

54. èi is sounded like à; as,
hèir, thèir.

55. èy is sounded like i; as,
èye.

LESSON XVIII.

this little child is hèir to a large estate. thèir father and mother are both dead. he struck me bétwéen my eyes. she cannot close her èyes.

56. au, aw, and ou are sounded like a ; aś,

| | | |
|-----------|------|---------|
| aught | dawn | brought |
| caught | draw | nought |
| cause | law | ought |
| naughty | saw | sought |
| slaughter | | thought |

57. äu is sounded like ä ; aś,

äunt
dräught
läugh
läughter

LESSON XIX.

whât wâś the causē of thât mistâke ? I cannot tell him aught on the subject. we caught mǎny fishes. thêre wâś a frightful slaughter. the law is very clear on thât matter. we saw the whole battlê, and a shocking sight it wâś. thât horse cannot draw the cart. the dawn bégán tō appéar. she ough̃t not tō dō such a thing. we brought him home. I can see nough̃t tō justify her conduct. she sough̃t her child with mǎny tears. she must not tēar her frock. wē thought it might dō sōme harm. his äunt and his uncle werē walking in the garden, and trampled on a number of ants. why did she läugh so much ? perhâps it wâś tō try by her läughter tō hide a sad heart ; but it is a hard thing quite tō concéal the feelings. she gave him a dräught of cöld wāter. he drank sōme wārm tea. the doctör sent him a dräught in a bottlê, tō cure a cöld he had caught by sitting in a dräught of wind when he wâś wārm. this wâś thoughtless and unwise.

58. eau, eu, and ew, are sounded like u ; as,

| | | |
|-----------|------|------|
| béauty | feud | dew |
| béautifûl | | few |
| | | knew |
| | | new |
| | | view |

LESSON XX.

it is wrong to stir up feud^s. we must try to end quarrels quickly. there is a heavy dew on the grass. she knew him not in his new dress. few persons have so fine a view. what a beauty ! never have I heard such beautiful music.

59. eau, ew, oa, and ow, are sounded like o ; as,

| | | | |
|------|-----|--------|-------|
| beau | sêw | board | blôw. |
| | | boat | flôw |
| | | float | grôw |
| | | moat | knôw |
| | | throat | ôwe |
| | | | slôw |
| | | | sôw. |

LESSON XXI.

he is such a beau in his new dress. she must sêw her frock, and he will sôw the seeds. the wind bégân to blôw. the waters flôw very slôwly. the trees have ceased grôwing. no man can knôw that. we ôwe him a debt of thankfulness. the waves tossed the boat. he seized me by the throat. this vessel can hardly float. there is but little water in the moat. this board has been bored full of holes. there is very little snôw in that field. he went abroâd, to escâpe from those to whom he ôwed moneý.

60. öo and öu are sounded like ü ; ás,

| | |
|-------|--------|
| böök | cöüld |
| fööd | shöüld |
| fööt | wöüld |
| gööd | |
| löök | |
| stöod | |
| töök | |
| wööd | |

LESSON XXII.

thát is a very gööd böök. he stöod with öne fööt in the boat and the öther on the shore. this flesh is not gööd for fööd. löök at this bëautifül böök. she shöüld not talk so fast. why cöüld he not sit still in his seat ? cöüld she cöme, if I werë tō invíte her ? I cannot see why yōu shöüld be so angry for so trifling a fault. the poor girl cöüld hardly avóid it. I think that thát "thát" that thát gentlëman used ought tō havë been "which."

60. oo, ou. and ew, are sounded like ù ; ás,

| | | |
|--------|---------|----------|
| loose | througħ | drèw |
| moon | yōu | thrèw |
| noon | yōur | withdrèw |
| smooth | yōuth | |
| soon | | |
| too | | |

LESSON XXIII.

did yōu tell me trùly, why it wàs yōu did not cöme ? yōur fäther will be thëre. his yōuth is no excúse for such folly ; though sōme persöns perhåps will be ready tō excúse him. it is pleāsant tō walk by the light of the moon. the horse soon broke loose, and

ran back tȝ the stable. whât a smooth sea! thrȝugh the whole afternȝon the sun has been too hot for a cȝmfortable walk. he drȝw me asȝde, tȝld his tale, and then withdrȝw from the room. he thrȝw a stone into the water. the swȝllȝws will soon take thȝir flight. I hope tȝ-morrȝw will be a fine day. he hopes tȝ be ȝble tȝ shoot sȝme partridges amȝng the turnips. thȝt bird hops alȝng on the high road. his dog will fetch and carry ȝlmȝst ȝny thing that is not too big or too heavy. I cȝuld not complȝy with his dȝsȝre. yȝu wȝuld not confess yȝur fault, ȝs yȝu gȝught tȝ have dȝne.

61. ai, ay, ȝa, ȝi, and ey, ȝrȝ sounded ȝlȝke; ȝs,

| | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| fain | day | brȝak | fȝign | prey |
| faȝth | hay | grȝat | rȝign | they |
| hail | may | | rȝins | convȝy |
| laid | pay | | wȝigh | survȝy |
| maid | pray | | ȝight | |
| nail | say | | | |
| pain | bȝtrȝy | | | |
| rain | | | | |
| sail | | | | |
| tail | | | | |

62. ȝi and ȝy ȝrȝ sounded like the *first sound* of e; ȝs,

| | |
|---------|------|
| ȝȝin | sȝys |
| ȝȝainst | |
| sȝid | |
| sȝith | |

LESSON XXIV.

I pȝt no faȝth in his faȝr speeches. the hail fell for a short time; but, when the wind chȝngȝd, it wȝs succȝeded by rain. he hung his coat on a nail in the

wall. when the wind wás high, and the sea rough, he took up the mast, and laid it, with the sail, in the bottom of the boat. the little maid wás caught in the rain. the whole day has been óne of hail and snow. may I say that you will côme soon? there will be a gréat storm; and I shöüld advíse you to make háste home. cut up this wöod, and bréak these branches. gather sôme kindling, to light a fire for your breakfast. dö not fêign to knöw whât you are ignorant of. I wöüld fain knöw why he did not côme. no king is likély to rèign a gréat mǎny years. wêigh well your wörds bêfore you speak. they are like hungry wölves, greedy after prey. he must pay whât is due to you. they said that it wás impóssible to reach the place in göod time. you must côme agáin soon. he ran agáinst me in the twilight. she sáys you ought not to go. she püt on her vèil. he said she wás a widöw. he gave me a very ugly blöw. the wöman seems almóst crázy. he came to bid me adiéu. the weather is very házy; we can hardly distingüish ány thing a few yards off. gíve him sôme-thing to assuáge his pain. you must be on your guard agáinst such faults.

63. oi and oy are sounded alike; as,

| | |
|-------|--------|
| boil | boy |
| broil | joy |
| join | toy |
| noíse | annóy |
| voice | détróy |
| void | |
| avóid | |

LESSON XXV.

speak with a gentíle voice; and dö not make so gréat

a noise. boil the beef, and broil the fish. you seem to be void of understanding. do you not know that you ought to behave more wisely? a naughty boy will speedily do mischief. this will put an end to all our joy. a child is not long pleased with the same toy; it breaks one, and then wants another. we must avoid giving trouble. I saw a boy that was deaf and dumb. the hail may destroy the whole crop. do not annoy him in that way.

64. ou and ow are sounded alike; as,

| | | | |
|---------|--------|-------|-----|
| bough | house | bow | how |
| cloud | houses | brow | now |
| drought | loud | drown | vow |
| found | plough | fowl | |
| | thou | | |

LESSON XXVI.

he will bow down. he has bent his bow, and made it ready. now we will look for the longest bough on this tree. we shall soon see how to do it. she sat down in the middle of the room. he found the sow among the flower-beds. what fine fowls these are! how many houses are there here! what a dark cloud is behind the town! how loud the thunder sounded! before we sow the land, we must plough it well. be careful to make straight furrows. the seed that he sowed did not grow, on account of the great drought. the high wind caught the sail, and upset the little boat; so that the two boys, who could not swim, were drowned. this caused great sorrow to the parents of both the poor fellows. they were buried, at the same time, in a church-yard that lies on the brow of the hill over-looking the sea. he is a

lazy man, and will neither plough nor sow. almost all men gain their bread either by the sweat of their brow, or the toil of their brain ; and they who are not obliged to work for their food, must find some employment for themselves, in order to preserve their health. there is a great quantity of snow on the ground. look on that crow, which is perched on the highest bough of the tree. the cock began to crow. the flowers will soon open, if we get a few warm showers. they wandered from house to house, and from chamber to chamber. that road is dangerous on account of the nearness of the cliffs. light me a candle from that wax taper. be careful not to squabble about trifles. he squandered his money, by spending it on things he did not want. waste not, want not. he tied the mule to the manger, by a halter that was too weak to hold the animal ; and so it quickly broke loose, and ran to the pond, to get a draught of water. poor thing ! it was very thirsty. I cannot quench my thirst. he drank many cups of tea, but could not satisfy himself. he will soon begin to quarrel with you ; but, if you give him a gentle answer, he will see his folly. you must gargle your mouth. his throat is much inflamed, and his tongue swollen. they let down the anchor by means of the cable. he stood in the bow of the boat. her mouth is sore ; you must give her a little alum. you cannot swallow so large a piece. take courage ; the worst will soon be over. he bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and brought him to an inn.

65. The mark ~ (called the *short mark*), put over any letter, shows that it is not in the same syllable as the letter before it. If the mark is on the first letter of a word, that letter is not in the same syllable as the

next letter. The short mark, püt övër a vowel, shöws also that the vowel is not silent, and that it has its *first sound*.

| | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|---------------|
| bëing | sëëth | wickëd | nakëd (nákëd) |
| easiër | rëäl | profited | |
| easiëst | learnëd | visited | |

66. When a wörd is separated by a hýphen, each of its parts is sounded as a separate wörd ; as,
shep-herd, fore-téll, fore-fäther.

67. When a w or y cömes bétwéen twö vowels, it is tō be sounded with the first, if thère is no short mark on the first vowel ; as,
drawer, drawing.

But if a short mark is püt on the first vowel, or a hýphen after it, the w or y bégíns the next syllable ; as,
äwáy, re-wärd, be-yónd.

LESSON XXVII.

which of the twö things is easiër for yòu tō dō ? whät werë they saying tō yòu ? whät sëëst thou thère ? he sëëth that they seethe flesh in a large cauldron. yòu must lëarn diligently while yòu arë young ; and yòu will be the happiër for it as yòu gròw up tō manhööd. it wäs a wickëd thing tō treat thät poor öld man in such a way. yòu will never be a learnëd man, if yòu arë an idlë boy. all my toil profited me nöthing. they réquited his grëat kindness in a very stränge and ungräteföul way. she visited me in my sickness ; and I am thankföul for her kindness. his bounty wäs very grëat. his löve is rëäl. rëälly I dō not knöw. he töök my böök, and ran äwáy läughing at me ; and, his leg's bëing longer than mine, I cöüld not catch him. whät shall be my

re-wárd ? he wálked áwáy, be-yónd the sound of my voice. I cöüld not make him hear w hát I meánt tọ say. we cannot fore-téll fütüre événts. he inhérits thát land from his fore-fáthers. I fore-sáw that yóu wöüld be displéased with her conduct, bécáüse she did not condúct hersélf prùdently. the child is quite nakéd. sôme pressing búşiness called him áwáy from home. yóu oughť not tọ snatch áwáy my böök.

68. Any combinátions of vowels not alrédy mentioned must be sounded in twọ syllables, unléss óne or more is marked as bëing silent ; as,

| | | |
|--------|-------|---------|
| créáte | piety | rùn |
| crùel | pòem | science |
| | pòet | violent |

LESSON XXVIII.

are yóu not góing tọ schóol ? he créates gréat confúşion by his disórdérly conduct. he tried hard tọ décéive us, but cöüld not succéed. he seems tọ be a man of trùe piety. the child is quite quiet now. she has a violent temper ; and thát is very trýing tọ her family. the poor child wás crýing on accóunt of the cold. he wás an unkind fáther, and a crùel man. he will úse threáts, but yóu must not mind his violence. he struck his elbów agáinst the chàir. she wrote a béautifül pòem. I see no reasón tọ doubť the réality of the stóry. thát pòet has gréat skill.

69. The follówing list contémns wórds that are sounded alike, though they are wřitten differently.

| | | | | |
|------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| áir | aught | bean | beer | berth |
| ère | oughť | been | bier | birth |
| hèir | | | | |
| all | ball | bean | bell | boar |
| awl | bawl | bów | belle | bore |

| | | | | |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|---------|
| bough | fain | knight | peal | seam |
| bow | fēign | night | peel | seem |
| bread | faint | knot | pole | sēw |
| bred | fēint | not | pōll | so |
| brēwed | fāir | knōw | pore | sōw |
| brood | fare | no | pōur | sight |
| call | find | knōws | pray | site |
| caul | finēd | noē | prey | sloe |
| cause | foul | lead | rain | slōw |
| cawś | fowl | led | rēign | soar |
| ceil | hall | leak | rainś | sore |
| seal | haul | leek | rēinś | sole |
| chēws | hart | meat | right | sōul |
| choōse | heart | meet | rite | sōme |
| dear | hear | might | wright | sum |
| deer | here | mīte | ring | sōn |
| dew | heard | nay | wring | sun |
| due | herd | nēigh | road | thēir |
| die | him | nōne | rode | thēre |
| dye | hymn | nun | rōdē | thrēw |
| doe | hole | oar | rōwed | througħ |
| dough | whole | ore | roe | thyme |
| dōne | hour | pāir | rōw | time |
| dun | our | pare | rośe | tōld |
| ewe | in | pēār | rōws | tōlled |
| yew | inn | paūse | scene | tōn |
| yōu | knead | pawś | seen | tun |
| eye | need | peace | sea | vain |
| I | knew | piece | see | vēin |
| | new | | | |

LESSON XXIX.

it is not right to write so badly, if you can do better. he wrote a book about the rites of that strange people. he is a wheel-wright. he rode on the high road, while we rowed on the water. a brave knight went forth on a moon-light night to seek the foe. this tiny mite has but little might; we might find thousands like it, in a small piece of decayed cheese. if you will hold your peace, you shall have a piece of cake. do you know how to knit? no; I do not know. this knot is tied so tight, that I am not able to untie it. my dear child, you must sit down, so; while I sit and sew your new frock, and your father goes out to sow some seeds in the garden. bow your head a little, or else you will knock it against that bough. you ought not to do aught of that kind. he put the whole of it in a small hole. we shall fare badly, unless we have fair weather. she knew that the book was new. he will pore over his task, and I will pour out the tea. there I saw their aunt. he led me to a pipe of lead, that was made to lead away the water. this is the heaviest rain we have had in this king's reign; and, if it rains much longer, it will spoil my new reins. what has he done with the dun cow? he bore off the head of the boar. as soon as I told him that the little girl was dead, he tolled the bell. she is quite a belle. my dear boy, you shall go with me, to see the deer in the park. they set down the bier, and each of them drank a glass of beer, before they bore the body to the grave. I will pare these apples; and then I will give you a pear to eat, while I fetch a pair of gloves. when he went to ceil the room, he found a seal near the door. look at the pretty lambs; but do not go near that ram,

lest he should butt with his horns. the wagon brought a tun of wine and a ton of coals. he threw a stone through the window. he was bred to a trade, but was not able to gain his bread by it. his son and he walked in the sun, while we sat in the shade. do you see that boat on the sea, and that ewe, with her two lambs, near the yew tree? I feel a pain in my right eye. I asked the nun to sell me some lace, but she told me they made none. look at this row of fish, and examine the roe of this fish. we six little girls sit in two rows, and each has a rose. we arose with the sun, and the boat-man, helped by his son, rows us on the water. though they could find no law on the point, they fined him for his conduct. he would fain have deceived me, and so began to feign that he had never seen me before. we sought in vain for a vein of metal. let each man take an oar, and we will soon row away with this boat-load of copper ore. it is not meet that you should eat my meat. he began to haul up the packages that lay in the hall. he chews his meat slowly, while I take a long time to choose what I will eat. let us join him in singing that hymn. if he should call again, give him the caul of the sheep. he did nothing but bawl, like a booby, when he lost his ball. she has no need to knead so much dough. we all must die once. this man's trade is to dye wool. within an hour we shall reach our house. the taste of the sloe is so tart, that I am slow in eating a sloe-tart. she will knead the dough, while her husband kills the doe. pay me what is due to me. there is a heavy dew. they stuck on a pole the numbers at the close of the poll. the dog's nose is very good; by it he knows where to find the game. listen to that peal of bells. give me that orange-peel. I pray you do not become

a prey to anger. we heard the lówing of the herd. I cöuld not have the heart to kill thát noble hart, that the hunters had been pursúing so long. she döes not seem to know how to sèw a seam. some boys'wöuld soon dö thát sum. the sight of the place wás mounful to me; for the site of the house in which I wás born wás occupied by standing corn. all the flowers of my pretty garden, which I had nursed with so much care, werè gone. not a sòul wás thère; I wás the sole tenant of the place. I wás in grèat pain, from the sole of my fòot to the crown of my head. it wás a silly feat, to walk with his feet agáinst the ceiling. this is the fourth day since he came fòrth out of his house. it wás the èighth day after his arrival. I have been löoking for a bean, but can find ónly a pea. all that I cöuld see wás the shoe-máker's awl. never since his birth did he sleep in so snug a berth. in the place whère he had brèwed his ale, thère wás a brood of chickens. the cloth wás so coarse, that of còurse it wás much cheaper than the öther. whát is the cause, that the daw caws so frèquently? she made a fèint that she wás göing to faint. the weáther wás so foul, that not a fowl wöuld leave the yard. he came in a coach from the inn. I tried to stop the leak in the boat, with a leek from my basket. at a pause in the music the bear raised his paws. she begán to wring her hands, as soon as she heard the bells ring. such a sad scene I had never seen bèfore. the bird cöuld not soar. I had a sore leg. I had no time to fetch ány thyme from the garden. Did you hear the ass bray? nay; I heard the horse nèigh. the weáther wás so fine, that he took out his sön and hèir, to walk in the sun and enjý the wárm áir; but, ère they had been long out of the house, the wind chánged, and the áir becáme quite còld.

70. The following list consists of words that are sounded differently, though they are spelled alike.

| | | |
|---------|-----------|-----------|
| bow } | tear } | insult } |
| bòw } | teàr } | insùlt } |
| cant } | use } | object } |
| căn't } | usè } | objéct } |
| close } | excúse } | présent } |
| clòse } | excùse } | prèsent } |
| live } | absent } | produce } |
| livè } | absént } | pròduce } |
| lives } | conduct } | rebel } |
| livès } | condúct } | rèbel } |
| sow } | desert } | |
| sòw } | dèsért } | |

LESSON XXX.

you were absent from school yesterday; you must be careful not to absent yourself any more. do not prétend to excuse yourself; because you have no good excuse to give. she must learn to conduct herself in a better manner; or else her conduct will expose her to great blame. he was so cruel, as to désert his family, in the middle of the desert. he made a slight bow, and shot with his bòw. the old sow is in the garden, where you are to sòw the seeds. I saw a tear in her eye, when I was going to tèar the letter. this book is of no use to me; for I do not know how to use it. I càn't abide such silly cant. we shall livè by selling live fish. he will not objéct to give mōney for so good an object. pròduce your accounts, and shòw what produce you have sold. he livès by saving the lives of others. do not insult him; he is too passionate to bear any insult. while my mother was présent, they wished to prèsent me with a gold wàtch. the saucy little rebel did nòthing but

rebél agáinst my authórity. close the shutters, and püt my chàir close tò the fire-side.

71. Each of the follówing wörds has twò or more meanings, söme of which havè no connection with each öther.

| | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| bear | fleet | lay | net |
| bore | found | left | right |
| bound | graze | light | rush |
| cròw | hold | may | saw |
| dò | hide | mean | sound |
| even | kind | means | spoke |
| fair | leave | mount | tell |
| fare | leaves | neat | well |

LESSON XXXI.

a white bear can bear grèat còld. he bore grèat fatígue, when he had tò bore a deep well. the little animal wàs bound; and so it còuld not bound in its usùal way. it will not dò for him tò dò so an öther time. it is hard tò walk so fast, even on even ground. we saw sundry fair damsels at the fair. we had but poor fare tò eat; as we werè obliged tò keep söme möney, tò pay our fare tò the boat-man. the horse wàs fleet; but còuld not overtáke the man, befóre he wàs safe on board öne of the vessels in the fleet. he found a suffícient quántity of metal, tò found a statue of the persön, who had döne so much good, and who had wished tò found a hospital in his native town. the horse had begún tò graze, when a shot wàs fired, which happened tò graze his right ear. we còuld not püt more wheat into the hold of the ship, for it wòuld hold no more. he had stólen a bullock's hide; which he attempted tò hide in the roof of his cottáge. it wàs not kind tò act in thát kind of way. he gave her leave tò go, but she

would not leave her child. she leaves her children in the garden ; and they amuse themselves in gathering leaves. I will lay down my blanket here, in the place where I lay last night. he lost his right hand ; but his left hand is still left quite unhurt. the load is light ; and we hope to reach the end of our journey, before we lose the light of the moon. I do not think he could mean to act in so mean a way. we cannot see by what means he means to perform his task. we shall mount our horses, and ride to the top of the mount. she is a neat dairy-woman, and her husband has a good many neat cattle. it is not right to use your left hand instead of your right. do not rush hastily into the water ; but go slowly in, and gather for me the tallest rush you can find. we saw them hard at work with a long saw. she struck the basin, to try if it were sound, and knew it was so, by the sound it gave. there are many vessels in the sound, and some of them will soon put to sea. I spoke to the wheel-wright, to make me a new spoke or two. we cannot till the land till the frost is gone. I am not well enough to fetch water from the well. the cock will crow, and the crow will croak. in the month of May we may have warm weather. though they caught many fish in each net, yet the net value to their employers was not great.

LESSON XXXII.

what ails this field of wheat ? it has been beaten down by the hail. you must not go into the air without some covering on your hair. he drinks too much ale ; but he looks quite hale and hearty. all the family are at the hall. alter this bit, while I put the halter on the mule. I am not fond of ham. lift

yòur èye on high, and hand me down thát plum.
 we will sit in this arbòur, and löök at the ships in the
 harbour. my arm has taken no harm. he found an
 arròw, when he went tò harròw thát field. he must
 use sòme art in còming near thát hart. when yòu
 have cut down the ash yòu shall have sòme hash for
 dinner. when yòu sit at tàble yòu must not keep
 on yòur hat. with his left ear he cannot hear much.
 eat sòme of this meat, while I heat the tart. I must
 püt an edge tò my bill, and then lòwer this hedge.
 he found an eel under his right heel. this piece of
 elm will make a göod helm. a wöoden ewer will
 sùit a hewer of wöod. I am so ill that I cannot
 mount the hill. his ire is grèat, bécáuse yòu will not
 hire him. it is his fault. it will hit yòu. my oar
 is cövered by hoar frost. thát òld nail will not höld.
 on the ösjer bed the hösjer laid the stockings. the
 otter döes not wish the wàter hotter.



